

# The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. II.—No. 43.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

WHOLE NUMBER 95.

## The Principia

Published Weekly, at 339 Pearl Street, (two doors above  
Hepner's Buildings) New-York.

WILLIAM GOODRILL, Editor.

SAMUEL WILDS, Proprietor.

TERMS: One Dollar a year, in advance.

Direct business letters, with remittances, to

MELANCTHON B. WILLIAMS, Publishing Agent,

as above.

### PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promise; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

### THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptural method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." II Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the Bible.

[Continued.]

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE PROPHECY OF AMOS.

This prophet prophesied, in the times of Uzziah, king of Judah, and of Joash, king of Israel, so that he was contemporary with Isaiah and Hosea. His prophetic messages to Israel resembled those of the other prophets to Israel and Judah.

"Thus saith the Lord, for three transgressions of Israel, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof, because they sold the righteous for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes; that pant after the dust of the earth, upon the head of the poor, and turn aside the way of the meek, and a man and his father will go in unto the same maid, to profane my holy name." (Chap. ii, 6-7.)

The ten tribes had notoriously gone into gross idolatry, and for this also, they were, at times, reprov'd. The sin is incidentally alluded to, in this connection, in the next verse.

"And they lay themselves down upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar, and they drink the wine of the condemned in the house of their god." (v. 8.)

Yet oppression was placed foremost, and most conspicuously, on the catalogue of the sins for which God finally gave them over to destruction. The shamelessness of their impurity reminds one of practices known to be common in our own slave States, where females are wholly in the power not only of their masters, but also, at the same time, of their sons, and are bought and sold for the basest purposes. Never, perhaps, in Israel, was this phase of oppression witnessed to so great an extent as in this country, since the power of the oppressor over his victims was not as complete. For the selling of them, here mentioned, could not have been literal, as of chattels, as the low price, ("a pair of shoes") may assure us. The needy may be said to be "sold" when for a petty bribe, even for a pair of shoes, the lawyers or magistrates are retained on the wrong side, and prevented from doing them justice, or when, in dealing with them, they are sacrificed for petty gains.

In the following passage, God threatens to bring upon the land of Israel, and particularly upon Samaria, its capital, the calamities of foreign invasion, and internal commotions as a chastisement for their oppressions.

"Publish in the palaces at Ashdod, and in the palaces of

the land of Egypt, and say, Assemble yourselves upon the mountains of Samaria, and behold the great tumult in the midst thereof. For they know not to do right, saith the Lord, who store up violence and robbery in their palaces. Therefore, saith the Lord God, an adversary there shall be even round about the land, and he shall bring down thy strength from thee, and thy palaces shall be spoiled."—(Chap. iii, 9-11.)

The gains of "oppression" are, in God's sight, the stores of "robbery." Ungodly politicians, including some who profess to be godly, deride, as fanaticism, the demand that their measures should always conform to the "right" in the abstract. But the word of God warns them that their departures from the right, shall work their overthrow.

"Hear this word of the Lord, ye kine of Bashan, that are in the mountain of Samaria, which oppress the poor and crush the needy, which say to their masters, Bring, and let us drink. The Lord hath sworn by his holiness that, lo! the days shall come that they shall take you away with hooks, and your posterity with fish hooks." (Chap. iv. 1-2.)

Samaria was the capital of Ephraim, and of the ten tribes, as Jerusalem was of Judah and Benjamin. Her princes and chief citizens might be compared to the kine or cattle of Bashan, strong, aggressive, overbearing, trampling down or pushing, as with horns, brutally, the feebler who came in their way, as we often see the stronger cattle pushing the weaker, or standing, sullenly, to prevent them from taking their equal supplies of food and drink, or of occupying places of shelter. The figure is an expressive one, and well represents the position and conduct of oppressors, especially of American slaveholders, who monopolize to themselves the products of the earth, which should be shared at least equally by those whose labor produces them, while they debar them likewise, from access to knowledge, the food of the soul, and deprive them of the protecting shelter of law. This they often do, while rioting, intemperately, upon the gains of unpaid labor. For this, God threatened the oppressors of Samaria, with the judgments which, we know, came afterward upon them and their children, when the Assyrians carried them away captive.

"For thus saith the Lord unto the house of Israel, Seek ye me, and ye shall live." "Ye who turn judgment to wormwood, and leave off righteousness in the earth, seek him that made the seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of night into morning, and maketh the day dark with night, that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them upon the earth. The Lord is his name, that strengthened the spoiled against the strong, so that the spoiled shall come against the fortress. They hate him that rebuketh in the gate, and they abhor him that speaketh rightly. Forasmuch, therefore, as your treading is upon the poor, and ye have taken from him the burden of wheat; ye have built houses of hewn stone, but ye shall not dwell in them, ye have planted pleasant vineyards, but ye shall not drink wine of them. For I know your manifold transgressions, and your mighty sins; they afflict the just, they take a bribe, and they turn aside the poor in the gate, from their right." "Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish judgment in the gate; it may be that the Lord will be gracious unto the remnant of Joseph." (Chap. v. 4-15.)

This extract begins with sharp reproofs of Israel for turning judgment into wormwood, i. e. poisoning the courts of justice, and it ends with an exhortation to 'establish judgment in the gate,' or the place appointed to administer justice. The neglect of this, was the great national sin of Israel, for which, though under a monarchy, He held the people responsible. This idea is involved in all the prophetic reproofs of oppression we have been considering, and in all that remain to be considered. The prophet here assured them that the Creator of the heavens and the earth he who made the stars and controlled the elements, was on the side of the oppressed against their oppressors, and would strengthen the weak against the strong. Much as they hated their faithful reprovers, and abhorred those who

spoke uprightly, he would, by his righteous retributions, confirm all they had said. By the greatness of their punishment he would attest, to all coming ages, and for their warning, the depth of his abhorrence for their sin. The downfall of their kingdom, the annihilation of their nationality, their dispersion by a returnless captivity, was the fulfillment of this prophecy. To this day, no man can determine what has become of the ten tribes of Israel, or among what tribes of barbarians their descendants may be found.

Yet the people thus reprov'd and threatened, were very religious in their way! Notwithstanding their idolatries and their oppressions, it would seem that, like Judah and Jerusalem, reprov'd by Isaiah, they still offered sacrifices to Jehovah, and desired, as they supposed, "the day of the Lord." The prophet thus addresses them in the name of the Lord:

"Woe unto you that desire the day of the Lord! To what end is it for you? The day of the Lord is darkness and not light! As if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him, and went into a house, and leaned on a wall, and a serpent bit him. Shall not the day of the Lord be darkness and not light? Even very dark, and no brightness in it. I hate, I despise your feast days, and I will not smell in your solemn assemblies. Though ye offer me burnt offerings, and your meat offerings, I will not accept them, neither will I regard the peace offerings of your fat beasts. Take away from me the noise of thy songs, for I will not hear the melody of thy viols. But let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream." (v. 18-24.)

### LACK OF AN EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION—THE CAUSE, AND THE REMEDY.

That the Administration is inefficient, is now an admitted fact. On this subject there is very nearly, if not quite an unanimous verdict. Even the *New-York World*, that started off so lately, on its absorption with the *Courier and Inquirer* as the special vindicator of the Administration against the "slanders" of *The Times* and *Tribune*, now chimes in with the general complaint. So does the *Albany Evening Journal*, of *Thurston Weed*, the particular friend and admirer of Mr. Seward. This dissatisfaction is not expressed on the ground that the Administration is not sufficiently anti-slavery to suit the sentiments and policy of the complainers far from it. They are loud in their protestations against having anything to do with the "negroes"—with "the blacks" in this war for the support of the Government. But the war, they say, is not efficiently carried forward. The same complaint is made by the *Cincinnati Gazette* and, in fact, by nearly all the leading Republican and other loyal papers, all over the country. It was the same feeling of dissatisfaction that impelled the cry of "Onward to Richmond" for which the *N. Y. Tribune* was so severely censured, and most loudly by those whose own demands for prompt action approximated most nearly to those of that unfortunate Journal, which was made the scape goat of the whole pack, when their retreat from the war cry, after the encounter at Bull's Run, was not less precipitate than that of the teamsters, civilians, and panic stricken soldiers, who strewed the road with their arms and baggage, to facilitate their flight. For the moment, the complaint of the Government's inefficiency was drowned in the louder rebuke of the clamor that had urged an ill conceived advance and attack, unprepared. But the complaint breaks out again, louder than ever. As a specimen, we quote from the *N. Y. World*, of Aug. 17.

### THE PRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is generally felt, among intelligent observers of public affairs, that the administration is wanting in intrepid determination, and prompt energy by which resolves are translated into acts. In the beginning, allowance was made for the suddenness with which a great war was sprung upon the government, for the newness of the secretaries to their



duties, and the large scale on which military and naval operations must be conducted. To maintain a rigorous blockade of several thousand miles of coast, and put down a rebellion of eight or nine millions of people, required a magnitude of preparation to which no ability could have proved fully equal. But the administration has now been long enough in power to have acquired a reasonable acquaintance with its duties, to have tested the capacity of its subordinates, and have risen to a full comprehension of the great exigency in which it is called to act. The country feels that the time has come when the heads of the several departments must furnish unequivocal proof that they are equal to the crisis. It must not much longer be considered an undetermined question whether we have at Washington an administration capable of conducting a great war. Thus far, it is felt by very many competent judges that there has been a lack of energy, system, and of that easy and prompt mastery of details without which there can be no administrative efficiency. \*

The recent exhibitions of energy are encouraging, and augur hopefully for the future. Let us trust that the arrest of Mr. Faulkner is an earnest that treason is to be no longer tolerated in Washington, and that the spies that swarm in that city and communicate government secrets to the rebels will be cleared out with as little remorse as one would squelch a nest of vipers.

The administration must thoroughly awake to the fact that this struggle with the rebellion is a death grapple, and that either the rebellion must be crushed or the government will perish. There is no use in mincing matters in so momentous a question as this has grown to be. There is nothing which the country will not more readily forgive than want of success. In connection with this subject we ask attention to an earnest article from the Albany Evening Journal, which will be found in another column.

From the article thus introduced, we quote the following.

IS IT A REAL OR MIMIC WAR?  
[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

Senator Breckinridge, who, as is alleged and believed, was concerned in a conspiracy to seize the capital, in February, and become the head of a provisional government, after doing what mischief he could at Washington attempted to excite the people of Baltimore to a renewal of violence. And this was permitted! The presence of five or six regiments is required to preserve the peace of Baltimore. And yet a known and avowed enemy, in time of war, is allowed to go there, and in a public harangue, endeavor to stir up rebellion!

It is needless to say that this ill-judged and ill-deserved forbearance emboldens traitors and disheartens loyal citizens. But it may not be unprofitable to say—and we say it with emphasis—that this condition of things is unendurable, and will not be endured. This turning of the other cheek to the smiter must cease. More than enough of these humiliations were endured before the war existed. We must now have "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"—blow for blow, and blood for blood.

Actual war, all the severities of which have been visited upon Union men, has existed for a third of a year, costing us more than three thousand lives and more than an hundred million dollars. The prosecution of the war calls for still greater sacrifices. Meanwhile business is paralyzed, property depreciated, and labor unrequited. The sufferings and penalties of war must not, therefore, be all on our side. When such men as Breckinridge come among us, stirring up rebellion, if the government does not deal with them the people will.

The enemy strikes wherever he finds a weak or defenseless point. If a Union visor is up, a javelin is thrust by it; if a seam is found in our armor, its wearer is pierced. Privateers, to our great shame and greater annoyance, cruise with safety, capturing our merchant ships and causing consternation in our commercial cities. We held Fort Sumter, but allowed rebels, in reach of its guns, to construct the fortifications and batteries to which it was surrendered. We held Fort Pickens, but in reach of its guns permit the enemy to intrench and fortify.

We have a NAVY—a navy which in other wars was not only our means of defense, our pride and glory, but the terror of our enemies. What has that navy done, or what is it doing, with effect, in this war? Has it achieved glory or won laurels? Where, along the extended and exposed coast of rebellion, has the navy made its mark? Where and in what way has it annoyed and harassed an enemy who is constantly annoying and harassing us?

Is it not time, we ask earnestly, that this war should assume all the features and inflict all the penalties of war? Can the government afford, any longer, to invent mitigations or indulge sympathies? Life and spirit must be imparted to the war, and zeal and confidence restored, by a radical reform in this respect. The enemy must be struck at, wherever he can be hurt. Exposed places invite attack all along the coast. The Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, &c., either or all of which States have harbors, villages and cotton fields, at our mercy, are not even menaced; and, instead of being required to defend themselves, they send

their regiments to beard us almost in sight of the capital! We cannot close this desultory but earnest article better than by subjoining the following extract from a letter from an eminent American, just received, and dated—

LONDON, July 21.

I hope soon to hear of vigorous action in the field, and vigorous action out of it, upon all traitors. People with whom I converse on these topics, on both sides of the channel, don't know what to make of us in these respects, and inquire if this business is serious or only boys' play. If the Savannah pirates are not hanged I hope the judge will be. There is mischief brewing here in the way of privateering, and I am anxious that those projecting such enterprises should realize that a fatal result awaits them.

We have italicised one brief sentence which, if the writer of it would himself understand it, contains a key to the whole. "The enemy must be struck at, wherever he can be hurt!" Then we must strike at slavery. That is the spot where he can be not only hurt, but disabled. The wide world knows that, and wonders why it is spared.—Slavery unmolested is a tower of strength to the rebellion—its motive power, its scepter of internal control, its element of political cohesion—its labor saving machinery, doing up all its camp drudgery without cost, its producer of supplies for the army, and of the staple of finance, upon which it obtains foreign loans. The northerner who tills his own farm is detained from the army, the southerner with his gang of slaves and overseer has nothing to do but to scheme and fight against us. Of all this, the leading rebels boasted, in the beginning, and, by leaving slavery untouched, we enable them to realize their anticipations as recent letters from the South attest. Besides this, or along with it, we add 700,000 abled bodied men to the rebel service, who ought to be, and would gladly and gratefully be employed on our side.

Slavery unmolested by us, is all this, to the pro-slavery rebellion, and much more, as will be shown. But slavery transformed by our hostile touch would be an exploding powder-magazine under the whole fabric of the rebellion shivering it, at once, to atoms.

The secret of administrative inefficiency, in the Government, however, lies deeper, still. Slavery tolerated by it, is the tolerance of the pro-slavery rebellion itself, in the very nature of the case, over and above the physical strength it adds to the rebel forces, and subtracts from our own. The core, pith, life-blood, and animus of the rebellion, is slavery. Until slavery is extinguished, the spirit, the exciting cause, the living fact of rebellion, however covered over, or smothered, remains.

On the other hand, the spirit of liberty, and nothing short of it, can supply the popular enthusiasm needed to grapple with this despotic pro-slavery rebellion. Where that is wanting, the popular heart is wanting and no revenues or armies can supply its place. The principle of liberty alone, can sustain and guide the momentous struggle upon which we have entered.

An administration not determined to put down slavery, is precisely in the predicament described by *The World*, and by the *Evening Journal*. It is "wanting in INTREPID DETERMINATION."—It can only carry on a "mimic war," not a "real" one. As, in the words of *Cincinnati Gazette*, "THE EXTENT OF TREASON AND REBELLION IS EXACTLY DEFINED BY SLAVERY" so, as the same article in the *Gazette* likewise said—"No rebellion can ever be suppressed which the government first sets up as more sacred than itself; nor ought a rebellion to be conquered by a government which recognizes it as sacred."

The *Gazette* hints, and the public feels that the Government does set up the rebellion as more sacred than itself. The Government is not, itself, conscious of the fact. Nevertheless it is a fact. And it is identical with the fact that the Government, all unconsciously to itself, recognizes slavery, which is the essence of the rebellion, more sacred than itself, more sacred than the inalienable rights and the liberty which it is the province and the glory of Government to protect.

The fact is seen in the solicitude of the Administration to conciliate the few thousands of nominally but dubiously "loyal" slaveholders who wish to have slavery preserved, rather than the millions of southern non-slaveholders to whom the eradication of slavery is the thing most earnestly desired.

The fact is seen in the military occupancy of Maryland withdrawing several regiments from the army of advance,

or when they are needed for the defence of the capital, when nothing but a proclamation of liberty is wanting, to make Maryland as loyal as Massachusetts.

The Administration thinks itself resolved to put down the Rebellion, but, in reality, it is not and cannot be, until it is resolved to put down slavery, for slavery is the Rebellion.

The people, in like manner, think themselves fully resolved to put down the rebellion. But whenever they resolutely determine to put down slavery, they will know that all their previous resolution was but hesitancy and irresolution.

The people try to have confidence in their Government, just as the Government tries to win it, but whenever the Government proclaims emancipation, their earnestness and confidence will be real and unbounded. No human being will be able to doubt its earnestness, and intensity, then.

The people, now, cannot help feeling that something—they know not what—is wanting in the determinate resolution of the Government. It does not even occur to the mass of the people, that a proclamation of liberty is the one thing wanting. But, let the Proclamation come, and they will instantly feel that the Government is in earnest, and will be, for the first time, inspired with the same earnestness, themselves.

It is proper to mention that, since the date when this article of *The World*, appeared, and since this Review of it was penned, the Government has exhibited new and unwonted energy in arresting rebels and spies, and stopping the circulation of treasonable Journals. Nevertheless *The Times* is not satisfied. In its issue of August 28, it vehemently insists upon the resignation or dismissal of Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, and the appointment of Mr. HOLT of Kentucky in his stead. The efficiency of GEN. McCLELLAN, is also admitted by the *Times*, and other Journals. The Secretary of the Treasury has also negotiated a loan of one hundred and fifty millions. But all this does not restore confidence in the Government. The dissatisfaction does not diminish, but increases, as says *The Times* of 28th.

"But from one end of the country to the other, there is a profound and universal discontent with the movements of the War Department—a discontent that takes no definite shape, fastens upon no specific acts, and is not inclined to wage any personal warfare on the present incumbent, but which plants the seeds of a profound distrust, and a heavy, hopeless, leaden discouragement in the public heart."

We have no intention to reason either for or against this impression. We desire merely to assert its existence. It is powerful and all-prevailing, and it is at this moment exerting a most depressing and damaging influence upon the general tone of the country. We do not ascribe the whole of it to absolute dissatisfaction with Mr. Cameron."

This confirms and strengthens the view we have taken. The cause of distrust lies back of the mere symptoms, and fastens upon something vague, indeterminate, yet nevertheless real, the unknown something that utterly bars confidence and buoyant hope, in the Community.

While the preceeding was in the hands of the type-setter, the Hatteras victory, and still more, the proclamation of Fremont, looking toward emancipation, has invigorated the nation. Let us hope that it may not be temporary, but progressive.

For the Principia.

#### THE TWO BROTHERS—ONE OF WHOM HAD NO FATHER!

"Mother, I'm very sure I heard you say,  
To old Aunt Sally, here, the other day,  
As I was playing with young master Fred,  
To help him load and draw his little sled,  
That Freddy's pa and mine, were both the same,  
And, were I not a slave, I'd have his name."

"I did my child; for master Freddy's dad,  
I cannot tell how many sons has had;  
And daughters, too; but none had Freddy's ma;  
Though every one belongs to Freddy's pa!"

"If that is true, I'm sure I cannot tell,  
Why he should treat me ill, and Fred so well;  
One week ago, when they went off to town,  
He seized the driver's whip and knocked me down;  
Then he and master Fred, by mistress' side,  
Rode off, nor seemed to care if I had died!"

"Why, Sam! he knock you down? What did you do?  
You, sure, had ugly been, and saucy too;  
For our old master seldom shows such spunk,  
Without a cause, unless when he is drunk;  
And he was not drunk then, for I was there,  
To help my mistress dress, and plait her hair!  
But you provoked him much, you must but know;  
Or he would not have have dealt you such a blow;  
Then tell, my son, just what you did or said,  
For which he gave that blow upon your head!"

\* *The World*, we think will admit that the management of the Financial Department, by Mr. Chase, is justly regarded an exception.—Ed. Principia.



"Nothing I did, to earn that heavy stroke;  
 "Good by, dear brother Fred," was all I spoke;  
 Old master swore; his angry face was flushed;  
 Mistress was deadly pale, nor even blushed;  
 If once again I called him, "brother Fred,"  
 He vowed, by h—ll he'd knock me stiff and dead;  
 'Take that!' said he, and struck the heavy blow,  
 Which laid me, senseless, on the ground, below!"

"Ah!—ah!—my son, that tells the simple tale;  
 No slave like you, can Fred, as brother, hail;  
 Of all the score in yonder cotton fields,  
 Where bloody lash the cruel driver wields,  
 Or in the parlor, kitchen, drawing-room;  
 Or chamber-maid, who duster wields, and broom;  
 Though more than half have sprung from Freddy's pa,  
 (But not one soul was born of Freddy's ma;  
 Not one can master Fred as brother claim,  
 Or have a title to his father's name!"

"Well, mother, that is strange; pray tell me how,  
 (For I would see and understand this, now.)  
 That we can both be sons of master Gage,  
 One father have, and we so near an age,  
 And yet can no relation justly claim;  
 Nor I can be allowed my father's name?"

"Take care! dear Sam, beware! if master Gage  
 Did know you called him father, he would rage,  
 And, in his madness, deal you such a blow,  
 As stiff and cold in death would lay you low!  
 No planter's son, whose mother is a slave,  
 Nor father's love nor care can ever crave;  
 As you were born of her, who is not free,  
 So you, like her, a slave must ever be!  
 Though slave may be as Freddy just as bright,  
 And his complexion near or just as white;  
 Or though he be a son, and 'tis well known,  
 The owner such relation will not own!  
 Why so it is, my son, I can't explain;  
 Though, in the mansion, working "might and main,"  
 And passing in and out, as wont to trudge,  
 I heard, some time ago, from learned Judge,  
 That none, in slaves, would ever yet detect  
 'A single right, which white men must respect.'  
 So you and master Fred, though each his son,  
 Must not both call Gage father; only one;  
 That is relation master Fred can have;  
 But you cannot, because you are a slave;  
 Nor can a slave, though you or any other,  
 Presume to call young master Fred, a brother."

"To understand all this I'm at a loss;  
 I think 'twould puzzle even Doctor Ross;  
 How can I be a son, though born a slave,  
 And yet, forsooth, could ne'er a father have?  
 You say, Old Jack, who comes in every day,  
 And here is always, every night, to stay;  
 Who earnest prays, at eve and dawn of light,  
 That you and he may fight the Christian's fight,  
 Is not my father; though he seems like one;  
 And him I love, as if I were a son;  
 But if, of master Gage I use my breath  
 To call him father, that would be my death!  
 If this be true of all the slaves on earth,  
 'The day of death is better than of birth.'"

"True, true, my son, we look for our release  
 Beyond the grave, where all our woes shall cease;  
 Where servant from his master shall be free,  
 And God, our Heavenly Father, we shall see.  
 In this our wretched state, as slaves for life,  
 No such relation is, as, man and wife;  
 Nor can the parent or the child be sure,  
 That their connexion shall a day endure;  
 Nor is it in their power to God obey;  
 For all depends on what the tyrants say;  
 THE BLOODY CODE!—not even Satan can  
 Do any more to crush the rights of man!"

When I was back, in younger days of life,  
 I loved poor Tom, and he called me his wife;  
 But Tom was sold; I never saw him more;  
 But hope to meet him on bright Canaan's shore.

When I was sold, and bought by master Gage,  
 I found myself like a bird within a cage;  
 From day to day, and months was I abused;  
 And your complexion proves how I was used;  
 At length he lashed me on my naked back,  
 To make me promise that I'd have old Jack;

This did old Gage, I know, to hide his shame;  
 For mistress Gage sustained a lovely name;  
 I think sincerely too she loved the Lord;  
 She often taught me from his blessed Word.

To 'scape from death and worse, as thus exposed,  
 I gave consent to what old Gage proposed;  
 So, from that day, and months e're you were born,  
 Old Jack and I have lived here, thus forlorn;  
 But never have we lived as man and wife;  
 For as we vowed, till God shall end our life;  
 There stands his bunk, as you may always see;  
 And here's a tattered rug, for you and me;  
 This cabin both, though forced to occupy,  
 We'll both live single, till the day we die.  
 Though Jack's loved Nance has gone to far off South,  
 And my poor Tom, near Mississippi's Mouth;  
 While both, or either, live, our marriage vow,  
 If ever sacred, must be sacred now.  
 While Master swears, that you are old Jack's boy,  
 And then exults with sheer Satanic joy;  
 And always would the shameful truth deny;  
 He knows your features give to him the lie.  
 May God forgive me, in the Savior's name,  
 That threats and lash drove me to sin and shame;  
 If from both sin and death I cannot fly,  
 I'll flee from sin and yield myself to die."

PHILANTHROPOS.

North Latitude, 45°, March 18, 1861.

\* Eccl. 7, 1.

† NOTE.—I have it well authenticated that there are Christian slaves, of both sexes, who will suffer death rather than violate the seventh commandment.

More than twenty-five years ago I had in my family, for about two weeks, two fugitive females, who had escaped from a Southern city. One was quite black—the other of very light complexion, symmetrical features, beautiful; could write some, and was very intelligent and lady-like. She had overheard conversation which induced the belief that her master intended to sell her, for what purpose may be easily conjectured. She determined upon escape and succeeded, with the other already mentioned. She avowed, with an emphasis which evinced the most determined Christian decision, that she would die before she would be taken back to be immolated, as she had reason to apprehend. She said to me, "I could not think it wrong to try and gain my liberty, or I would not have made the attempt."

Those females were both members of the M. E. Church, and a leader of the class in which their names were enrolled was sent on, like a blood-hound, as an agent for their recovery. "Post haste" he arrived in a Northern city, even before the fugitives were brought on shore. He advertised them in the dailies, offering a reward of several thousand dollars for their arrest and delivery to him, and declared that he would expend a fortune, but that he would get and take them back. Thank God! they escaped the clutches of the pious class leader, for we sent them to Halifax.

After their safe arrival at that "city of refuge," the one who could write, sent me a letter, expressing the greatest gratitude to God that she could now feel and call herself her own, and desiring me to thank all those who had given her assistance.

Eleven years ago, I saw her in the States, where she preferred to live, and was reputedly married. But even now, if living, she is liable to be seized and dragged back into slavery, under an Act, which would disgrace the code of Draco; and President Lincoln, according to his own assurance, would be prompt to deliver up the victim! For this reason, I have carefully avoided designating localities. "O tempora! O mores!"

#### DILEMMAS AND QUESTIONS.

Gen. Scott was compelled to risk the battle of Manassas against his judgment and his wishes.—*Albany Atlas and Argus*.

Is it not time that this calumny was stopped? Gen. Scott ordered that battle in his own time, and in perfect confidence that it would be won; and nothing but the failure of Gen. Patterson to obey orders and do his duty, caused it to be lost. The slanderers of Gen. Scott ought to invent some new falsehood.—*Tribune*.

The *Tribune*, first and chief of "the slanderers of Gen. Scott," is forgetting itself. It is a falsehood new to the *Tribune* that Gen. Scott "ordered the battle of Manassas in his own time, and in perfect confidence that it would be won." Mr. Richardson, on the floor of the House, said—"I repeat that Gen. Scott has been forced to fight this battle," and quoted from Gen. Scott's own lips, these words: "I have fought the battle against my judgment. As God is my judge, I did all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not."—*The World*.

It is no part of our intention to interfere in the quarrels of the trio above named. We have a question or two of public importance to ask, in respect to it.

If Gen. Patterson disobeyed orders, why is he not brought

to an account for it? If he did not, what shall be thought of his orders? And who is to be held responsible for them? Did he, in that matter also, act "against his judgment and wishes?" If so, who overruled him?

#### PROPOSED CHANGES.

The *N. Y. Times* of 28th Aug., urges the ejection of Secretary Cameron, from the War Department, on the ground of a general distrust of the management of the war, and urges the appointment of Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, in his place. Of the military qualifications of Mr. Holt, the country knows nothing; and the *Times* says nothing, probably for the best of reasons. What then is the argument of the *Times* for the appointment? It is, first, that the Democratic party should receive a greater share of the offices; second, that "the glorious Unionism of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, should receive recognition." These do not strike us as very forcible reasons. If there is to be a change, give us a man of better military qualifications, and less liable to be tender of the "peculiar" institution that underlies the rebellion.

We have a suspicion, by the bye, that another member of the Cabinet is more to be blamed than Mr. CAMERON for the inefficiency of his department.

#### EMANCIPATION IMPOSSIBLE:

While the *Evening Post* is terrifying its readers with pictures of the horrors that would instantly result from a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, the *World* is, more obligingly, but no less absurdly, teaching its readers to laugh at the idea that such a proclamation could ever be made known to the slaves at all! It says:

But would such a proclamation emancipate the slaves? Pray, how would it reach them? Who is to tie this bell to the secession cat? Who is to carry copies of the proclamation to the plantations and distribute them there? If the agents of distribution go singly or in small squads, they will swing from the next tree. If it is carried by armies, it cannot reach the slaves until the opposing armies have first been conquered. But how can it be the means of victory if it can take place only after victory has been achieved?

There's a demonstration truly: and one that would afford great "aid and comfort" to the rebel States, if it could be conveyed to them, and be believed.

#### EAST TENNESSEE—WHY NOT PROTECTED?

Why does not the Government protect the loyal citizens of East Tennessee?

Will it be answered that it is because they are unable to protect them.

Then we have another question to ask. "Why is it that it is not able to protect them? Why, but because it will not call to its aid the slaves and free colored people of Tennessee, and the surrounding States? Does any one doubt that, by this measure, the Government could protect the loyal citizens of East Tennessee?"

Will it be said that the persecuted and fleeing loyal citizens of East Tennessee would not welcome such protection?

We answer, first, that the statement is incredible: second, that if it be true, then those citizens deserve no protection? Third, that, (the case being as first stated) there is no possible protection for them,—fourth, that the supposed loyalty of such citizens, refusing protection for themselves and families lest the process should overturn slavery, is no loyalty at all. It would see the Government itself overturned rather than see slavery overturned; for no man holds the protection of the Government more sacred than the protection of himself and family.

What we have said of East Tennessee, we might say of Western Virginia, of Kentucky, of Missouri, of Maryland. The professed loyalty of "Union" men in those States who, in the awful crisis now impending, when the safety of the capital, of the government, and of our nationality is in suspense, would be disaffected at the adoption of so evidently necessary a measure, is no loyalty at all, but is treason, more dangerous than that which openly musters under the banners of Beauregard.

Fremont's Proclamation is condemned by the *Louisville (Ky.) Journal*, (Whig), edited by Prentiss, a Northern man, but is approved by the *St. Louis (Mo.) Republican*, a Democratic paper, heretofore opposed to Fremont.



# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 48 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important note, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

## SLAVEHOLDING UNIONISTS.

Much is said about a class of slaveholders who are supposed to be Unionists, and the policy of the Government in its conduct of the war, is shaped very much with a view of conciliating them. For this reason, the fugitive slaves of Unionists are returned. For this reason the government hesitates to declare the fugitive slaves held and employed by Gen. Butler as "contraband," free. For this reason, the government permits, if it does not instruct its Generals to issue Proclamations declaring their readiness to put down insurrections of slaves, thus repelling from their standard, hundreds of thousands of loyal men, who would be glad to fight the battles of their country!

But who are these slaveholding Unionists and how many of them are they, for the sake of whose aid, the aid of these hundreds of thousands are spurned?

Every slaveholder who desires to continue being a slaveholder—every slaveholder who desires the continuance of slavery, is either a *Secessionist*, or else he is a *Unionist conditionally*—the condition being that, in his opinion, slavery can be maintained more certainly *within* the Union, than *outside* of it.

There is not, probably, a single exception to this rule. The slaveholder wishing to retain slaves and to perpetuate slavery, holds slavery paramount to the Union, and will abandon the Union the very first moment that he thinks slavery can be better secured outside of the Union than inside of it. The policy of the Government and of its Generals is evidently founded upon the supposition that this is so. They dare not do anything to disturb slavery, lest they should lose the co-operation of such *Unionists*.

The first question is, how much is the co-operation of such *Unionists* worth, if we could have never so many of them?

The second question is, how many such slaveholding *Unionists* have we in the country—and in a position to render us any assistance?

I. What is the loyalty worth that is conditioned on a national protection of slavery? The present condition of the country would seem to furnish an answer to that question. So long as the Government was but the servile tool of the slaveholders, affording them its pap and its protection of slavery, so long they remained "loyal," and no longer. Just so fast as they have given up the hope of a continuance of the old state of things, they have given up their allegiance to the Union.

The difference between a loyal and disloyal slaveholder, is not a difference of principle or of character, but only a difference of calculations and of circumstances.

The probability is, that the country has more to fear from the treachery of Union slaveholders, than from the open opposition of the Rebels.

II. How many of these slaveholding *Unionists* are there, who are in a condition to render us any assistance? We can count upon none out of three or four border States. A thousand or two of such would, we think, be a large estimate. But what if they were ten, twenty, or thirty thousand? If unreliable, as we hold them to be, the more of them, the worse.

But allowing them to be reliable, and to number thirty

or even forty thousand men, can we afford to offset these against ten times the number of stalwart, muscular negroes, innured to labor, to hard fare, to privation, and panting for freedom?

The able bodied male slaves, capable of bearing arms, may be put down at 700,000. This estimate is based upon *Evening Post's* estimate of the military capabilities of the State of New York, which has a population somewhat short of that of the slaves. But we will take the *Post's* statement of enrolled militia of the State of New York, namely 400,000, which, it says, the State could spare for the army, without danger to the home defence. The slaves could as easily furnish us with the same number, as our readers are already aware.

For the sake of securing the help of 30,000 slaveholding *Unionists*, then, we repel the help of 400,000 slaves.

The proportion is as 30 to 400, or as 3 to 40, or as 1 to 13 1/3.

On what principle of military science, or of wise state-manship, can we afford to do this?

What is it but servility, deep seated, habitual, inveterate servility, that causes either the people or the Government to hold back, or to hesitate, for a moment, in a case so perfectly transparent?

## THE SLAVES HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER.

WHICH PARTY SHALL SECURE IT?

No time to lose.

The *Times* of July 29, discusses again, the "connection of slavery with the war"—declares slavery "a doomed institution"—that "slavery has everything to do with the war," though "the war," thus far, "has had nothing to do with slavery"—that "but for slavery, the Southern States would be on as good terms with those of the North, as Illinois is with Massachusetts, and the idea of dissolving the Union or of a war between the North, would be as preposterous as that of a war between Pennsylvania and Ohio"—that "the most natural way to put an end to a controversy is to remove the cause of it, and since the war has resulted from the refusal of the slavery propagandists to submit to the laws, the obvious and certain cure of the political malady is the abolition of slavery"—and that "such a necessity seems to be rapidly pressing upon us, in an opinion not confined to the school of abolitionists."

And yet the *Times* says:

"It is not probable that this thorough treatment of the case will be adopted at present, if at all."

The reasons given by the *Times* are that it would "require a vast deal of moral courage and political sagacity"—and then—"from the stand point of constitutional right, nothing short of a great political necessity could justify it."

What, then, does the *Times* expect, will be the result? It says, (speaking of the Rebels:)

"Providence seems to be using their ungovernable ambition to bring about the overthrow of the wicked and barbarous system they would diffuse over the world; and now that their necks, as well as their fortunes, are staked upon the issue of the war they have waged, it is not at all improbable that their necessities will forestall the action of the General Government, by compelling them to become its destroyers. Already we hear of black regiments, before the first campaign is over, and when the fatigues of campaigning, the chances of battle, and the ravages of disease, shall have destroyed the flower of their youth, we shall hear of whole armies of blacks, who will receive liberty on the condition of defending the lives of their late masters."

So the *Times* expects that, for want of sufficient "moral courage and political sagacity" to become radical abolitionists, the National Government and the people of the North, will fail to proclaim liberty to the slaves and enlist them against the rebels; while the rebels themselves will confer liberty upon them, in order to carry their purpose of defeating the Government.

Well. We know it is not improbable that they will do so, if we give them the opportunity. Several of the South American Generals, in their war of rebellion against Spain, liberated their slaves, and secured their aid in securing their independence.

But is the *Times* prepared to accept that solution of the problem, and see the Union broken up, and the nation severed, rather than muster and exercise "the moral courage and political sagacity" to do its part toward urging upon

the nation the measure upon which the preservation of its integrity is so evidently suspended?

Does the spectre of an imaginary "Constitutional right" to maintain "the wicked and barbarous system" still stand in its way, at the moment when it sees the slaveholders themselves preparing to repudiate it? Nay, after they have already repudiated it, by abjuring the Constitution itself.

The *Times* should examine "Our National Charters" and see how utterly unfounded is the pretence of any such "Constitutional right."

Radical abolitionists will see in this scruple of the *Times*, where the chief difficulty now lies. Inattention to the Constitution as it is, in the light of its antecedents, appears to be the grand obstacle to further progress. Can it not be overcome?

The slaves, according to the *Times*, hold the balance of power. Which side shall have the benefit of it? There is no time to be spared.

## WHY TREASON IS TOLERATED.

The *N. Y. Times*, in common with our Daily Journal, is complaining that traitors falling into the hands of the Government are not treated as traitors. Says the *Times*, (July 15.) "We do not see at present, any remedy for this state of things. We do not punish treason, because we attach no meaning to the word."

The reason of all this is plain enough, and the remedy a simple one. The traitors are not punished, because they belong to the venerated oligarchy of the country, and the Government, still tolerating the existence of that oligarchy, and pledged "not to interfere with it" regard it with reverence. This is a necessity of human nature from which they cannot escape. Every man who is willing to tolerate, in this Republic, an order of nobility, a lordly cast of slaveholders, does, in fact, venerate the nobles, whether he knows it or not; and the effect of that veneration, when the occasion offers, will manifest itself in some way. Put H. J. Raymond or Horace Greeley in the place of Lincoln and Seware, and they would treat the nobility just as they are now treated, unless they determined to abolish the order by the abolition of slavery. We mean no disrespect or disparagement to either of the gentlemen just named. Put any other names there, and the statement would prove good. This is only uttering the truism that a thing cannot be, and not be, at the same time. Servility can no more be separated from the tolerance of slavery, than guilt can be separated from sin.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE STAMPS.—We must notify our friends that the old Post Office stamps will, henceforth, be of no use to us, as remittances instead of money; and we request that they will send only the new.

To C. K. W.—A letter to J. S. G. will probably reach him directed to 110 Washington Street, Providence, (R. I.) if sent immediately.

## News of the Day.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

We begin our record, this week, with the boldest document that the conductors of the anti-rebellion war have yet produced; the heaviest blow, we trust, that has yet been struck, toward a successful termination of the struggle.

## GEN. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT,  
St. Louis, Aug. 31.

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the Commanding General of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders, who infest nearly every county in the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighbourhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance, to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain



as far as now practicable, the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the State of Missouri. The lines of the Army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla, and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi River. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands, within these lines, shall be tried by Court Martial, and, if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared freemen.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their own interest warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith: any such absence without sufficient cause will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand. But it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding-General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence, but the active support of the people of the country.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,  
Major-General Commanding.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

To facilitate a just estimate of the proceeding document, we place by the side of it, the "Confiscation Act" of the last session of Congress, of which the N. Y. Times supposes the Proclamation to be only an enforcement.

AN ACT TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY USED FOR INSURRECTIONARY PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law, any employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney-General or any District Attorney in the United States, in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such an attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy-yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due

shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Approved Aug. 6, 1861.

On a comparison of the two documents, it will be found (1) that Gen. Fremont assumes the administrative powers of the State—(2) that he declares the State under martial law—of neither of which the "Confiscation Act" says anything—(3) that while the "Confiscation Act" speaks only of confiscating such property of rebels as shall have been employed by them in the war, the Proclamation confiscates all the real and personal property of rebels, whether the property be employed by them in the war or no—(4) that while the "Confiscation Act" speaks only of "any person claimed to be held to service or labor under the law of any State," who "shall be required or permitted" by such claimant "to take up arms against the United States," and provides that the claim to such service and labor shall be forfeited, the Proclamation, without circumlocution or ambiguity speaks of "slaves," in possession of rebels, and, without stopping to inquire whether they had been "required or permitted to take up arms" or no, declares all slaves of rebels, without exception to be free. It is a declaration of emancipation to all slaves in Missouri who are not held or claimed by loyal citizens.

The Times mistakes, therefore, when it speaks of the "Confiscation Act" as "the Act which is to be enforced in Missouri, under Major-Gen. Fremont's Proclamation:"—also, when it says,

"It has nothing to do with that general crusade against Slavery which many have urged as the proper means of carrying on the war. It simply confiscates the property of rebels employed against the Government. It does not . . . affect the institution in any way, except as those responsible for it may choose to identify its fate with that of the rebellion itself. But just so far as slavery actively supports the rebellion must it become the object of attack."

So far as Missouri is concerned, Gen. Fremont's Proclamation covers, substantially, the demands of abolitionists except that the liberation is not extended, as it should be, to all the slaves, whether claimed by rebels or others. Gen. Fremont's programme, carried out in all the States, would liberate, by far the greater part of the slaves—a majority of them, we presume, in Missouri. A tolerably fair beginning.

All the morning papers we have seen, approve the action of Gen. Fremont. The Sun says,

The bold Jacksonian proclamation of General Fremont will electrify the whole people, and will go farther than any other fact hitherto, to bring the country and the Government into a decisive and energetic attitude against the rebellion. If the Government at Washington is not a petticoat Government, and does not come down upon Fremont in a swoon of consternation and extinguish him, we shall look for the best results, even more from the example than from the direct effect of his course. There are, of course, timid, short-sighted and quibbling characters everywhere, whose breath will be taken away for the moment by the stroke; but the common sense of the people will ratify it, and the more it is looked into, the more thoroughly it will be approved.

[Our lady readers must not understand us as approving the Sun's sneer at "petticoat Government." Our filial reminiscences of the efficiency of that Government impel us to protest against any comparison of it with "the Government at Washington."—Ed.]

The Times, notwithstanding its inadequate conception of the Proclamation, calls it "A blow that will be felt"—and says—

There is no victory so complete as that which solves a great political dilemma, which has rested like a pall upon the public mind, destroying all life and spirit, paralyzing all enterprise and action, and producing all the consequences of a disastrous defeat. It is a happy stroke of genius that can overstep the bounds of tradition, or conventional rule, and show a clear path in a direction supposed to be beset with insuperable difficulties. Such is the service rendered the nation by Gen. Fremont's proclamation, placing Missouri under martial law, and visiting upon traitors, the penalties due to treason, with all the celerity of military dispatch.

It has long been the boast of the South, in contrasting its strength with that of the North, that its whole white population could be made available for the war, for the reason

that all its industries were carried on by the slaves, in peace as well as war; while those of the North rested upon the very men, who in case of hostilities must be sent into the field. For the North, consequently, to fight, would be the destruction of all its material interests; for the South, only a pleasant pastime for hundreds of thousands of men, who, without war, would have no occupation. The South was another Sparta, the Helots of which, a degraded caste, performed all the useful labor, leaving to the privileged one only the honorable occupation of arms. The vast host which the South has put into the field, has, to a great extent, made good these words. With the enemy at our throat, we must strike from under him the prop upon which his strength rests. It is our duty to save every life, and every dollar of expense in our power. By seeking to put down the rebellion only by meeting the enemy in the open field, is uselessly to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives, and hundreds, if not thousands of millions of money, and perhaps, after all, accept a disastrous defeat as the result.

In this crisis, Gen. Fremont has sounded the key-note of the campaign that will be echoed wherever we have a soldier in arms.

It is very clear that Fremont's proclamation is, up to this time, by far the most important event of the war.

The Tribune says,

Wherever Slavery is strong, there treason is active and furious. Wherever Slavery is weak, there Rebellion has comparatively few adherents. Gen. Fremont gives the slaveholders fair notice that so many of them as aid the Rebels will lose their slaves if the rebellion does not succeed. It strikes us that he understands their case, and that, if there be such a thing as bringing them to reason, he is the man to do it.

The Herald, says,

The North is at length entering seriously into the work of the campaign. The glorious news which we published yesterday, of the capture of the two rebel forts at Hatteras Inlet, with a large amount of prisoners, guns and military stores; the energetic proclamation of General Fremont, declaring the State of Missouri under martial law and giving freedom to the slaves of all slaveowners found in arms against the government; and the highly efficient state of organization to which the army of the Potomac has been already brought under the sleepless eye and stern discipline of Gen. McClellan, thereby rendering it not only equal to the defence of the capital, but ready for an advance at any moment into Virginia—all go to show that the government, the military authorities and the people of the loyal States are duly impressed with the importance of the task before them, and are undertaking it with the proper spirit and energy.

The pronunciamiento of Fremont will strike terror throughout the border States.

The World says—

Events rush with fearful velocity in revolutionary times, and the necessity which has compelled Major-General Fremont to proclaim martial law throughout the State of Missouri, may, within the ensuing month, change the whole aspect of the war. Whatever complexion affairs may take elsewhere, in Missouri, the hour has come—and the man. Boldness of character is a great clarifier of the intellect; and Fremont, who never, in his life, "let I dare not wait upon I would," seems to have so clear a perception of what is proper to be done within the limits of his own military department, and is so prompt in acting on his views, that his course will have a marked influence on the subsequent management of the war. Whether the administration approve, or disapprove, of the decisive step which General Fremont has now taken, his proclamation will prove more fruitful in consequences than any event that has yet transpired since the commencement of hostilities. If the fact and the matter of his proclamation have been suggested to him from Washington, it is the most significant act of the administration. If, on the other hand, Fremont has acted on his own responsibility, the administration must either yield to the manifest necessity of the case and acquiesce, and thus tacitly erect a precedent; or else, by censuring Fremont, run the risk of a popular storm which might lead to an administrative crisis. The great fact will stand, that General Fremont has boldly assumed the administrative powers of the State of Missouri, and has offered freedom to the slaves of all citizens who shall be proved to have taken an active part in the field with the enemies of the United States. This fact will stand; it will resound through the country and throughout the world; and being a fact that is accomplished and cannot be recalled, we must take new observations for the future, dating from this point.

After alluding to the "Confiscation Act" the World says,

General Fremont's proclamation is broader than that act. He does not profess to be acting under it; he makes no allusion to it; but rests his whole action on the necessity which in his judgment, has arisen for the establishment of martial law.

When Gen. Fremont instituted martial law in Missouri, he did not so namby-pamby a thing as to proclaim that some act of Congress, hitherto inoperative, was to be in force, but that he, the commander of the Department of the West, was to dictate the law in his discretion, and adapt it



to his own judgment of what the exigency required. Martial law sets aside and suspends civil enactments except so far as the military commander sees fit to retain them.

**Naval Victory.—Capture of Forts and Batteries in Hatteras Inlet, (N. C.)**—The expedition from Fortress Monroe proves to have been sent for an object which has been triumphantly accomplished. It was commanded by General Butler and Commodore Stringham, and was directed against the rebel batteries and forts in Hatteras Inlet, commanding Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, on the coast of North Carolina, the central rendezvous of the rebel pirates. The rebel forces were commanded by Commodore Samuel Barron, late of the United States Navy.

The United States fleet, consisted of the following vessels:

Minnesota, Flag Ship, Commodore Stringham. Wabash, Capt. Mercer. Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce. Pawnee, Capt. Thompson. Monticello, Capt. Grillis. Adelaide, Capt. Steelwagen. Peabody, Capt. Lowrey. Fanny, Capt. Crosby, and was afterward joined by the Tempest and Susquehanna.

The rebel Fortresses were Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark. Camp Gwin was situated near by, commanded by Capt. L. L. Clements. The naval attack commenced on Wednesday morning, 28th Aug. at 10¼ o'clock. At 10½ the order was given by Gen. Butler for landing the troops, which was soon effected. The firing continued during the day, and was resumed on the next, Thursday, resulting in the capture of the rebel fortresses and forces. The official announcement by Maj. Gen. Wool, says:

The result of this gallant enterprise is the capture of 715 men, including the commander, Barron, and one of the North Carolina Cabinet, 1,000 stand of arms, and 75 kegs of powder, 5 stand of colors, and 31 pieces of cannon, including a 10-inch Columbiad, a tug loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 150 bags of coffee, &c.,—all of which was achieved by the Army and Navy, and 800 volunteers, and 60 regular artillery of the Army. This gallant affair will not fail to stimulate the regulars and volunteers to greater achievements.

The prisoners have arrived in New York, except the sick and wounded, eleven in number, who were well cared for, and placed in a hospital in Annapolis. It is said that no one was wounded on our side.

It is reported that this expedition was planned before the meeting of Congress, and awaited only the funds and preparations.

Capt. Steelwagen in his Report to the Secretary of the Navy, says that

"Among the prisoners are Capt. Samuel Barron, Lieut. Sharp and Dr. Wyatt M. Brown, all late of the United States Navy, and Major Andrews and other officers, late of the United States Army. The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many were carried away—Lieut. Murdoch late of the United States Navy, among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional."

A letter from Washington says:

"Among the papers captured was a press copy from the late American Consul at Rio Janeiro, Robert G. Scott, giving a list of all the vessels leaving, or to leave that port during a month, with a full description of their cargoes and destination. By the information the rebel privateers knew just when and where to look for the vessels, and six, named in the list, were captured."—Times.

The Harriet Lane went ashore, while endeavoring to enter the inlet, but has since been got off.

TUESDAY, Sept. 3.

**Confiscations.**—Boston, Sept. 2.—The barks Sumter and Moneynick, principally owned in Charleston, S. C., were seized by the Surveyor of this port to-day, under the confiscation act.

**New York.**—Upwards of thirty vessels have been seized in New York, as property of Southern rebels.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

**Washington, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.**—Gen. Fremont's Proclamation.—We yesterday heard the sympathetic response made by Pennsylvanians at the foot of the Blue Ridge, to the decree promulgated by Gen. Fremont, that the slaves of Missouri Rebels were free. It will be re-echoed in the departments and bureaus here, and speedily grow into the policy of the Federal Administration.

Prominent Kentuckians now in Washington, owners of large numbers of slaves, are jubilant over Fremont's Proclamation and its probable effects in Missouri and Kentucky, and express the hope that the same maxim will be adopted in the latter State, if the necessity ever arises for it.

**Western Virginia.**—There has been a fight at Boonville Court House. The rebels were routed, with a loss of thirty killed, a large number wounded, and forty prisoners. On our side, none killed and six wounded. Our men burned the town. At Worthington a rebel force of 4,000 men were attacked by Col. Crossman, but he was compelled to fall back, but is expecting reinforcements. Gen. Rosencranz is reported out of danger.

Upwards of 80 vessels have been captured by our Navy for attempting to violate the blockade.

**Another slave returned!**—Frankfort, Ky.—A negro yesterday swam the river at this point, passing over the falls, and landing perfectly naked in camp Joe Holt. The negro expressed himself as being the property of Colonel Johnston, of Camp Boone, Tenn. He was this morning returned, under a file of soldiers, to Jefferson County Jail. Colonel Rosseau has given Colonel Johnston notice of the act.

**Secessionists in the New York Custom House!**—Several of the inspectors, recently removed by Collector Barney, applied for their pay yesterday, and refused to take the oath of allegiance. Removed, of course.

Gen. Lyon's remains have been received in New York, and have been conveyed to Connecticut, for interment.

Cape Hatteras is to be occupied by Federal forces, and is being fortified.

**Washington September 2.**—The pickets of the respective armies on the other side of the Potomac are very close to each other. Last night a party of Michigan soldiers took the camp-kettles of the rebels, and the enemy's pickets took a number of chickens belonging to the Federal troops.

This morning the enemy's forces had a dress parade and drill on Munson's Hill. Their heavy artillery is not yet mounted, and no field pieces can be discovered to-day.

**Incendiary fires** at Washington, excite suspicions of a conspiracy to rescue the female rebel prisoners.

**Rumors.**—There are rumors of the death of Jefferson Davis at Richmond, and of the severe illness of his Vice President Stephens, at Manassas Junction—also that the Rebel General Lee is inclosed and in danger of being captured—also that Gen. Prentiss had surprised a camp of Missouri rebels, near Springfield, and taken 800 prisoners—also that Lexington, Ky., is in possession of Federal troops. All these items we give, not as news, but as rumors.

**Cairo, September 2.**—General Prentiss and staff arrived at Cape Girard on Sunday afternoon. His army is encamped at Jackson, ten miles west. No secession camps were found between Ironton and Jackson.

Gen. Grant supercedes General Prentiss, who has tendered his resignation.

Jeff. Thompson yesterday took \$100,000 from the bank of Charleston, Missouri.

WEDNESDAY, 4th.

Of war news, there is little or nothing stirring, this morning. There has been a little excitement, again, at the capital, but all is now quiet. The best news is the

**Wreck of the Pirate Jeff. Davis.** PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3. The Richmond Enquirer of the 28th of August publishes a letter from Fernandina, Florida, dated the 21st ult., which has been received at Savannah, Ga., saying that the crew of the Jeff. Davis had arrived there, the vessel having been wrecked on the bar, while trying to get into St. Augustine, Florida.—Herald.

Our morning papers, generally, contain similar announcements. Particulars from the Charleston Mercury, are published, which leave no room to doubt that the main fact is authenticated.

The Legislature of Kentucky is about to meet, and hopes are entertained, of her wheeling, squarely, into the Union.

"The emancipation question." A Washington Correspondent of the World writes—

A few over-sanguine abolitionists here are endeavoring to persuade themselves and others that the action of Gen. Fremont, in declaring the freedom of all slaves in possession of rebel masters in Missouri, will be speedily followed by the government, in relation to all the rebellious states, and have succeeded in raising considerable popular curiosity and interest on the subject. Though not officially informed, the intelligence has been informally given me, that while the course of Gen. Fremont will be maintained, the government does not contemplate any further steps in the same direction, at least at present.

"At least at present!" Quite significant.—Another Bull Run disaster, or, (what would be no disaster) a flood of Abolition petitions, might greatly and speedily change the aspect of affairs.

The propeller C. C. Alger, reports the rebel battery at Aquia Creek much strengthened, and that a force was still working upon the intrenchments.—Cor. Times.

From Europe, per Arabia.—England. Richard Ouster, the factory philanthropist, is dead.

Queen Victoria was most enthusiastically received at Dublin.

In England the aristocracy, and the snobocracy—the governing classes and the moneyed classes—are against us, while the people are for us. For the aristocracy, successful republicanism is a standing menace and reproach to their nobiliary system, while the snobocracy are furious at seeing their trade diminished even for a year.

**France.** The Minister of Public Instruction has acknowledged the right of Protestants to open schools in France. The Emperor's sympathies are entirely with the North; he believes that the rebellion is unjustifiable, and ought to be put down with energy, and by all means known to honorable warfare; he is in favor of the maintenance intact of the American Union, and will in no case interfere either to break a blockade or to recognize the seceders, until the North shall have done the same.

A leading French banker said, if the American Government desired it, as much of the loan as they wished would be taken in Paris, even to the whole sum of five hundred millions. He said that, even if there was a separation between the North and South, there would still remain at the North, a nation of twenty millions of the most productive people in the world, and he considered a loan at seven per cent., given out by such a people, the most brilliant operation that had been offered to the financial world for a long time.—Cor. Times.

Yesterday's Evening Post has the following,

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.  
[From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.]

Sometime since, Marshal McDowell, United States Marshal for Kansas, addressed a letter to the United States Attorney-General, stating that he did not deem it his duty to return fugitives to Missouri until she became more loyal, and asking for advice on that subject. The following was the reply:

"ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 23, 1861."

"J. L. McDowell, United States Marshal, Kansas: 'Sir: Your letter of the 11th of July, received 19th, (under frank of Senator Lane, of Kansas,) asks advice whether or no you should give your official services in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law."

"It is the President's constitutional duty to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed.' That means all the laws. He has no right to discriminate—no right to execute the laws he likes, and leave unexecuted those he dislikes. And, of course, you and I, his subordinates, can have no wider latitude of discretion than he has. Missouri, is a State in the Union. The insurrectionary disorders in Missouri are but individual crimes, and do not change the legal status of the state, nor change its rights and obligations as a member of the Union."

"A refusal, by a ministerial officer, to execute any law, which properly belongs to his office, is official misdemeanor, of which I do not doubt the President would take notice."

"Very respectfully,  
"EDWARD BATES."

The dates show that this letter of Mr. Bates was written immediately after the disaster at Bull Run, evincing a hardness of heart, more inveterate than that of Pharaoh amid the plagues of Egypt. "Madness is in their hearts, while they live." Should the Administration undertake, in the free States, to enforce that notoriously wicked and unconstitutional enactment which is no law, a task too hard for Buchanan in his day, the Administration will commit a fatal mistake, even in respect to human support, beside arraying "every attribute of the Almighty" against itself.

**Reported death of Jefferson Davis.**—Pro and Con.—Washington Sept. 4.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from Richmond brings full confirmation of the reported death of Jefferson Davis.

Davis had been in infirm health for some weeks, and died at Richmond last week.

The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday, makes no mention of the illness of Jefferson Davis, but it contained a proclamation of the President calling Congress together again on the third instant, on account of its failure to deliver to the President, for his signature, the bill containing the military appointments.

THURSDAY, 5th.

The report of the death of Jeff. Davis is received again to-day, and generally credited—not so much because of positive information, as because those here who are acquainted with him, have for a long time entertained expectations of his breaking down under the excitement and responsibilities he has been called to endure, since he became the chief traitor of the rebellious States.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 29th ult., announced that



rebel battery at  
a force was still  
times.

Richard Oster,  
ally received at

snobocracy—the  
—are against  
ocracy, successful  
reproach to their  
furious at seeing

tion has acknowl-  
schools in France,  
with the North  
ole, and ought to  
is known to hon-  
tenance intact of  
interfere either to  
ceders, until the

American Govern-  
y wished would  
of five hundred  
a separation be-  
ill remain at the  
most productive  
an at seven per  
brilliant opera-  
world for a long

ing,

SLAVE LAW.  
mes.]

ited States Mar-  
ited States At-  
m it his duty to  
ame more loyal,  
following was

OFFICE, )  
3, 1861. )

ansas:  
received 19th,  
(as,) asks advice  
l services in the

ty to 'take care  
means all the  
right to execute  
ose he dislikes.  
es, can have no  
Missouri, is a  
sorders in Mis-  
change the legal  
obligations as

execute any law,  
al misdemeanor,  
take notice.

WARD BATES."

tes was written  
vincing a hard-  
Pharaoh amid  
ir hearts, while  
dertake, in the  
ted and uncon-  
ask too hard for  
ll commit a fa-  
t, beside array-  
st itself.

o and Con-  
s just arrived  
ion of the re-

weeks, and died

es no mention  
ined a procla-  
ther again on  
deliver to the  
g the military

received again  
because of  
no are acquain-  
l expectations  
and responsibil-  
e became the  
nounced that

he was considerably better on the day previous, and only needed a little rest to insure his perfect recovery.—*Times*.

The rumors of the death of the arch-rebel which have been current for the last two days, gather so much strength and consistency that we may now regard them as having a sufficient air of probability to justify us in looking with interest to their full confirmation.—*World*.

Washington Sept. 4.—The executive department has no information confirmatory of the reported death of Jeff. Davis. Intelligence received in army circles, renders such an event as merely probably true.—*Cor. World*.

Our latest dispatch from Louisville is:—A Nashville telegram to-day, says there is no truth whatever, in the reports of Jeff. Davis' death.—*Sun*.

The *Sun*, however, credits the reports.

Washington Sept. 4.—Still further confirmation has been received here, of the death of Jefferson Davis, on Monday instead of Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M. A person arrived here to-day from Manassas Junction, reiterates the statement already received, and adds that all the officers wear crepe on their arms.—*Corr. Herald*.

The report of the death of Jefferson Davis is confirmed by information which appears trustworthy. He is said to have died on Monday morning, at Richmond: his disease was congestive fever.—*Tribune*.

The story is not credited at the White House, the Secretary of State's, Gen. Scott's or Gen. McClellan's headquarters. Jeff's relatives in town however, and his old physicians, knowing his weak constitution, and liability to sudden death, incline to believe it.—*Corr. Tribune*.

The Washington *Star*, in an extra issued yesterday, says:—

At a late hour last night a branch of the Government received a dispatch from a reliable party in Louisville, notifying it that those in that city understood to be in the closest communication with Richmond, were satisfied of the correctness of the rumors of the death of Jefferson Davis that had reached Louisville from Nashville on the night before.

Fremont and the Administration—*Pro and Con*.—The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says:—

The proclamation of General Fremont meets with the fullest approbation of the government, and indeed was suggested by the war Department.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Times*, says:—

The proclamation of General Fremont is still the subject of much comment. The government had not given instructions for any such declaration, nor was it known here that such was to be made. But, nevertheless, there is not one member of the Cabinet who does not approve and sustain the principles declared by Gen. Fremont.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, is here to remonstrate against the extension of Martial Law over the entire State, and to speak for the restoration of the Provisional Government, of which he is the Chief Executive, but he will be unable to induce any change. The President is determined to induce energy and firmness to commanders by sustaining them in such measures as they may deem necessary to insure success, and he will take no step backward.

The *Sun* says—

IS IT TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE?—Gen. Fremont's action in proclaiming Martial Law over Missouri, according to the Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, was in pursuance of express instructions from the War Department transmitted to Gen. Fremont, by telegraph. He possesses the entire confidence of the War Department and the Administration. The latter has placed unlimited command of men and absolute power within the State of Missouri in the hands of Gen. Fremont, and he is expected to use both to bring back Missouri to the position of a loyal State.

We have an incredible rumor from Louisville, that the President has telegraphed to members of the legislature, repudiating Col. Fremont's policy in regard to slaves.

The contraband slaves at Old Point now number eighteen hundred, including women and children.—*Post*.

Rebel forces near Washington. The intelligence from the Virginia side of the Potomac, states that the rebels are concentrating troops a short distance in the rear of the Chain Bridge.

Congressman Ely is still at Richmond, and has to take his turn in cooking and carrying water for the prisoners.

[From the St. Louis Bulletin, Sept. 2.]

Missouri. We learn from Mr. Wasson, a gentleman who left Richmond and arrived by the North Missouri Railroad Friday night, that a fight took place at Lexington, Lafayette county, on Thursday last, in the day time, between 4,500 rebels and 430 Home Guards and United States troops, in the entrenchments around Lexington. The attack was made by the rebels, who were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed in the battle, and three of their pickets. None of the Union force was killed.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—We have been informed by a reliable person that, last week, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, ordered Marshal Murray to arrest Ben. Wood, editor and proprietor of the *Daily News*. Wood was privately warned, and left this city, and went to the Clifton House, on the Canada side of the suspension Bridge. After his departure, Fernando Wood went to a number of leading Republican politicians, among whom was Thurlow Weed. Fernando promised, if the orders for Ben's arrest were countermanded, he would exert himself in behalf of Thurlow Weed's interest at the Syracuse Convention. The exact terms of the contract are not definitely known, by those outside the "Ring," but suffice it to say "brother Ben," returned to this city last Sunday evening, and can be seen every day promenading Broadway.—*The Sun*.

FRIDAY, 6th.

Jeff. Davis.—Up to this morning, the certainty of the death of Jeff. Davis, is not fully established,—the *Herald* says that "the report is confirmed,"—the *World*, that "it is generally discredited at Washington,"—the *Times*, that Gen. Butler says "it is denied at Norfolk,"—the *Tribune*, that "it is believed in Louisville (Ky.)"—the *Sun*, that "it is a subject of controversy."

North Carolina is now said to be "still in the Union" its "Governor loyal," its "State troops withdrawn from Virginia," "a full delegation to Congress" will be sent to help debate and vote on the methods of dealing with treason; all in consequence of the Hatteras victory; whereas our verdant Unionists-but-not-Abolitionists, are surprisingly jubilant. Their prospect of maintaining the Union, with slavery, brightens.

"Fremont Returns Union Slaves?" St. Louis, Sept. 5.—Three runaway slaves, caught a few days since by a party of federal troops at Meramore bridge, have been brought to this city, and will be delivered up to their owners, on sufficient proof of their loyalty.

The New-York State Democratic Convention at Syracuse, have had a severe struggle, resulting in a victory of the Tammany Hall, or Union delegates over the Mozart Hall, or rebel sympathizers. The latter were excluded.

Battles daily expected: in Western Virginia, between Wise and Rosecrans—also near Washington, between Beau regard and McClellan.

Sad Accident to Ex-Gov. Briggs. Boston, Sept. 5.—Yesterday, Ex-Gov. Briggs, at his residence in Pittsfield, in attempting hastily to take down a coat hanging in a room, displaced a loaded musket, which discharged, the shot ear-raising away his left jaw, and inflicting a very serious if not fatal wound.

Kentucky. Gov. Magoffin's Message pleads for neutrality, but promises to support the Legislature.

Cairo, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861. Gov. Grant this morning telegraphed the Kentucky Legislature that the Confederate forces in considerable numbers had invaded Kentucky, and were occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861. The schooner Abbie Bradford of Boston, a prize of the privateer Sumter, was recaptured by the Powhatan, and has arrived at the Navy-Yard, with one of the rebel prize crew, in irons. He has been sent to jail.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861. The Boston banks made another specie gain of \$376,400 to-day, which swells the total now held to about \$7,200,000. The Sub-Treasury deposit amounts to over one million and a quarter.

German Grammar and Reading Book.—We have been favored with a copy of a "Schrift der Englischen Sprache"—a grammar reading book of the English language—which has been published at Göttingen, in Germany, by F. Grasscurth and D. Rosell, Jr. It is a work of 140 pages, and in addition to its reading lessons, contains several chapters exhibiting the structure of the English language, being intended for the use of German students. Mr. Rosell, one of the publishers of this useful work, is a son of Mr. D. Rosell, the well-known restaurant keeper on Fulton street, in this city, opposite the City Hall. Mr. Rosell, junior, left Brooklyn for Germany some three years since, and is now a student in his third year at the Medical School in Göttingen. The book which himself and his associate has published, in its matter and arrangement, exhibits not only a familiarity with the comparative relation and grammatical characteristics of the two languages, but is methodically and tastefully arranged in its details. We trust it may prove an important aid in the dissemination of a more accurate knowledge abroad, as to the scope and comprehensiveness of the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton.—*Brooklyn Evening Star*.

## ONE HUNDRED RIFLEMEN FOR COL. MONTGOMERY'S THIRD KANSAS REGIMENT.

The Secretary of War has accepted a company of  
ONE HUNDRED SHARP SHOOTERS

To be enlisted by me for Colonel Montgomery's Regiment in the Brigade of GEN. JAMES H. LANE; and Division of

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT,

To be in readiness for marching orders Sept. 22, 1861. Able bodied men, of temperate habits, and accustomed to the use of the Rifle, desirous to enlist in this company, to enter the service of the U. S. with the above distinguished leaders, for three years or the war, should apply at once in person or by letter to

JOHN BROWN, Jr.

JEFFERSON, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Or to ..... Local Recruiting Agent. Due notice will be given of the time and place of rendezvous.

## Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

### LOVE AND CARE OF THE SAVIOUR.

What tender love does Jesus bear  
For sinful mortals, dying clay,  
That He should all our sorrows share,  
And for us give his life away.

May all the tokens of his love  
Breathe sweetest peace in every soul,  
While we in faith still rise above  
The surging waves that round us roll.

He is our captain; o'er the sea  
He comes to calm the tempest's roar,  
Rides o'er the waters dark with me,  
My pilot to the heavenly shore.

Behold Him pointing far away  
To where the haven will be found,  
Still bidding us to "watch and pray,"  
Nor fear the waves of trouble round.

Oh voyager, on life's stormy sea,  
Securely o'er the billows ride;  
For while He holds the helm for thee,  
No evil may your bark betide.

August, 1861.

Ego.

### "COME FORTH!"

"The Resurrection and the life"  
Still o'er the dead reclines;  
There is no grave, however deep,  
That can its charge for ever keep—  
But at that call, resigns.

"Come forth!"—'tis o'er a buried world  
That Jesus bends to-day,  
And weeps that those he loves are dead—  
Deep-wrapped within their earthly bed,  
Bound hand and foot they lay.

"Come forth!"—thou miser, from thy hoards!  
Thou worldling, from thy dream!  
Be loosed the bands of pleasure, pride,  
Or indolence, whereof ye died!—  
Your misspent years redeem!

"Come forth!"—the Master's voice is heard,  
It fills the air and earth!  
To Truth, to Duty is the call—  
To God who is our All in All—  
To Love, to Life and worth!

Register.

### MANLINESS IN RELIGION.

WEALTH, ease and effeminacy have always been found to stand to each other in the order of logical sequence. They are never inverted. Wealth is never the sequence of effeminacy or ease. Rugged bodies and great endurance are found among the poor pioneers who first enter the wilds and forests to contend with untamed nature. We rarely find pioneers among the wealthy, and little of the power of endurance. The race degenerates into physical weakness under the influence of success. It soon not only does not love labor, but begins to look upon it as disreputable and degrading, and those who are compelled to do it as degraded and inferior. The mind suffers much also in this demoralization, for like the body, it strengthens by labor.



The children of the wealthy are seldom equal to their parents. But there is no part of our nature in which the deteriorating influence of these elements—wealth and ease—are more felt than in the moral elements of the man. As in the poorer and more laborious classes we find less refinement, elegance and grace of manner, more coarseness of expression and dress, even to rudeness, increasing as we descend, caring less how strongly or offensively they speak or act; and as among the rich no pains are spared to dress elegantly, act gracefully, and speak softly and refinedly, so is it in morals. The sharp corners and asperities of religion, unobjectionable to the poor, are laid aside as offensive to the wealthy; and our expressions and actions are modified to make them agreeable to our associates and the community in general. Severe morals are in the way of luxurious habits and ease, are unwelcome to the wealthy, and are not practiced by them. Vice, also, having been shorn of some of its vulgarities, and beautifully veneered with the thin forms of grace, does not appear in its hideous nakedness, and hence does not offend the effeminate taste.

In the early history of a race, the strong doctrines and high examples and principles are preached and practiced. But when wealth and refinement are in the ascendant, stern virtues are laid aside, with all else that interferes with our enjoyment. Labor gives place to ease; hard benches are exchanged for cushioned seats; wooden axles for elliptic springs. Thus morals become less and less severe, until we are ready to sanction any thing not offensive in form, that may minister to our indulgence. We need more genuine manliness in religion, as well as in the forum. We want to get rid of this imbecile, cowardly and knavish spirit which discards hard names and unpolished forms, and seeks for soft, velvet terms, lest some one's feelings will be wounded; dreads to be exact in morals, lest some one may be impliedly censured. A vigorous discussion best excites the mind to healthy action. The pulpit and hall of legislation should be the place where the athletes in wisdom and knowledge should perform their finest and strongest feats in moral exercises; where mind should contend with mind, and truth with error. As nothing can give size and power to the muscles of the body but constant, vigorous practice, so in the mind and morals, nothing but the severest principles can bring out the strongest points of truth, and give men great religious excellence. Like men unaccustomed to go to dizzy heights, Christians sicken when they gaze from lofty moral eminences; but when they are used to scaling the highest pinnacles of truth and duty they enjoy the view which the elevation affords them, without a thought of danger.

Much as the fall has damaged our nature, it has not obliterated all the noble faculties with which we were originally endowed.

Among the ungodly, we see the clear intellect shining forth like a sun; the conscience, which is "the meanwhile either accusing or else excusing, with divine fidelity; noble impulses of benevolence and affection towards children, relatives and friends, the poor and the unfortunate. These powers should be developed, and put into action. Grace proposes to do that very work. We are not simply to be saved hereafter from suffering, but both here and in heaven it is the divine intention to put into active service all the exalted powers and faculties of the human soul in the right direction. As in the physical world we fell the timber in the forests, clear away the stones and weeds, and plant fields of luxuriant grain and fruits, so in the moral world we must remove what is offensive, barren and injurious, and, sowing the seeds of divine truth, supplant the forest grounds, of our nature with waving fields of heavenly fruits. We do not want our flower gardens, beautiful as they may be, to be larger than our grain-fields. The useful must transcend the merely ornamental.—*American Baptist*.

The perusal of the above, brought to mind the observation of a Christian brother, not long previous, that the churches and ministry of this country have failed greatly, of late years, to train up a membership of strong-minded, stable, manly Christians, able to do and endure what the present times require of them. Much of the religious training of the times has had a tendency to foster feebleness of character rather than strength. Models of quiescent, docile, com-

pliant piety have been held up for imitation. The graces of gentleness, charity, and liberality have been so disproportionately commended and distorted that a man with an intelligent conscience and firmness of principle is regarded a disturber. The cry of "peace, peace," that sympathizes with rebellion finds more favor with some religionists than the spirit of justice that seeks to deliver the oppressed.

From the Child at Home.

#### FORGIVENESS.

Little Nelly Palmer was a sweet little girl of about five years of age, and every night she loved to kneel down by her mother's side and pray. One of the prayers which she was in the habit of using was "The Lord's Prayer." One night, after being undressed, she knelt down as usual, but when she got as far as "forgive us our debts as we forgive—" she stopped short and burst into tears.

"What is the matter my child?" said her mother.

"O 'ma, I did not pray it all, and I can't pray it, I mustn't pray it," she added.

"And why not, Nelly?"

"Because 'ma, I haven't forgiven Susy Flanders for spoiling my doll's face this morning."

"But I thought you had forgiven her, Nelly, when you saved the orange for her to day, from dinner."

"I thought so too, 'ma, but you know I haven't seen her yet, and when I think of that great ink-spot all soaked into the wax, and think how wicked Susy looked, my heart feels real wicked too, and I'm afraid if she should look so again at me, I couldn't give her the orange, or forgive her either."

"Not if you remember that it is just such as she that Christ told you to forgive?"

"Oh dear, 'ma, I don't know," said Nelly, still sobbing, "poor Dolly's face will never be clean again, and Susy needn't have done it; it would be easier to bear it if it had been an accident."

"Yes, I know, Nelly, and there would be less to forgive; but if you can do it now, it will be easier for you to forgive greater wrongs when you get older."

"Why 'ma, what could be greater? Dolly's face is spoiled."

"It would be greater, when you are grown up, to have somebody put a great black spot on your character by some slander. It is done to somebody every day, Nelly, and you may not escape; and if you can not forgive a wrong to Dolly, will you be able to do better towards one against your self?"

"But, 'ma, how can I make forgiveness, when it won't come itself into my heart?"

"You can pray Christ to send it, can't you?"

"Ye-s," she answered slowly, "but I'd rather you would ask for me first, please do, won't you, 'ma?"

So the mother besought the grace of forgiveness for her little girl, who then prayed for herself, and, to her mother's surprise, added also the "The Lord's prayer." And she whispered, as she rose up, "I wasn't afraid to say that then, 'ma, for I felt forgiveness coming into my heart when we were praying; and I shan't be afraid to give her the orange, to morrow."

M. F. G.

#### A THEOLOGIAN OF FOUR SUMMERS.

The Boston Journal says "A friend of ours has a fair-headed boy of four summers, who, after being the other day for some time lost in thought, broke out thus: 'Pa, can God do everything?' 'Yes, dear.' 'Could he make a two-year old colt in two minutes?' 'Why he would not wish to do that, Freddy.' 'But if he did wish to, could he?' 'Yes, certainly, if he wished to.' 'Well, then, he wouldn't be two years old, would he?'"

The boy was wiser than some theological writers who forget that it is not a prerogative of omnipotence to compass impossibilities, absurdities, and contradictions.

A Southern Doctor of Divinity who admitted that slavery was not right by the laws of nature, contended, that it had been made right by divine institution and revelation! That Doctor should be sent to school, to the flaxen headed Yankee boy.

#### SAGACITY OF A DOG.

A short time ago a dog, well known to the English railway officials from his frequent travelings with his master, presented himself at one of the stations on the Fleetwood, Preston and Longridge line. After looking round for some

length of time among the passengers and in the carriages, just as the train was about to start he leaped into one of the compartments of a carriage, and laid himself down under the seat. At the different stations the sagacious brute would get out, hunt around for his master, and not finding him, return to his place. And thus he went to the end of the line, and there not discovering the object of his search, rode back again to the place he started from, got on another railway line, rode to Liverpool, pursued his way back to Preston, there took another line, and finally at Carlisle the sagacity and faithfulness of the animal were rewarded by finding his master. Their joy at meeting again was mutual.

#### SORRY FOR HIM.

A rich man, in a costly carriage, by careless driving, brought his carriage against the wagon of a laborer. It was the rich man's fault that the two vehicles came in collision. The laborer's wagon was heavily loaded, but he gave more than half the road. The man in the carriage abused him sadly, while they were extricating the vehicle. When he had driven on, the companion of the laborer said, "I should not have taken his abuse as patiently as you did."

"Poor fellow, I am sorry for him," said the laborer.

"Poor! he is worth nearly half a million, and is laying up more every day."

"He is not laying up any thing in heaven, and I am afraid he never will. He is to be pitied."—*S. S. Times*.

If we carry not the beautiful within us, we may travel over the world in vain search of it.

The mind is like a trunk. If well packed, it holds almost anything; if ill packed, next to nothing.

Little sins, multiplied, become great. There is nothing less than a grain of sand. Multiply it and it becomes a world.

Idleness, self-indulgence, vice, and misery are seldom found far apart.

If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

#### WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL.

For sale at the office of the *Principia*: FOR CASH ONLY.

DEMOCRACY OF CHRISTIANITY, 2 Vols., \$1 50..... Postage 22 cts.

SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY (History of) 1 Vol., \$1 00 Postage 22 cts.

AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, 1 Vol., \$0 50..... Postage 16 cts.

#### OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS.

FOR THE MILLIONS, INCLUDING

- I. The Federal Constitution of 1787-9.
  - II. The Articles of Confederation, 1778.
  - III. The Declaration of Independence, 1776.
  - IV. The Articles of Association, 1774.
- With notes showing their bearing on slavery, and the relative powers of the State and National Governments. Also a summary of *Legal Rules of Interpretation and Legal opinions*, collected from the highest authorities, is prefixed to the Constitution. AN APPENDIX contains extracts from State Constitutions, and Bills of Rights—Ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery from the Northwest Territory; also, sentiments of the Revolutionary fathers, &c.

#### PRICES OF "Our National Charters."

By mail, postage prepaid, by the Publisher.	Delivered at the Office; or sent by private conveyance, or express, as ordered, at the expense of the purchaser.
Single copy..... 15 cents.	Single copy..... 12 cents.
For 4 copies..... 50 "	For 4 copies..... 38 "
9 "..... 1.00	9 "..... 75 "
12 "..... 1.30	13 "..... 1.00
20 "..... 2.00	20 "..... 1.50
31 "..... 3.00	28 "..... 2.00
In packages of more than 20 or 30 copies it is generally cheaper to send by Express, (where it can be done) than by Mail. But this may depend on the distance and directness of the route, and may be ascertained by experiment, or by inquiry at the nearest Express depot.	46 "..... 3.00
	100 "..... 6.00

For sale by WILLIAM GOODELL, or M. B. WILLIAMS, Office of the *Principia*, 339 Pearl Street, New York. TERMS, CASH, always in advance.

N.B. All postages on Books, Pamphlets, and Tracts, must be paid at our Post-Office in advance, so that we cannot answer orders, as above, without having received the postage money, as well as the price of the publications.

Also, for sale as above,

#### Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery.

In paper covers, price 75 cents, postage 13 cts.; In cloth, \$1.00, postage 19c.

We have no books, pamphlets, or tracts for sale, except those advertised, above, and it is not convenient for us to receive orders for any others.

D. B. NICHOLSON, PRINTER, 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.